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disturbances following the first attack, since just beneath this region the sensory fibers for the entire body are most compactly grouped. The autopsy fully confirmed the diagnosis. There were several small cortical lesions and an old lesion in the pons—all without significance for the present discussion. Besides these, however, there was a fresh lesion in the third member of the right lenticular nucleus, which would easily involve the pyramidal tract, while the white matter of the lower portion of the right parietal lobe was completely softened, thus fully accounting for the other symptoms. A review of the literature brought to light a considerable amount of evidence showing conjugate deviation of the eyes in similar lesions of the parietal lobe.

Die Beziehungen der hinteren Rindengebiete zum epileptischen Anfall.
H. UNVERRICHT. Deutsch. Archiv f. klin. Med. XLIV, 1, S. 1.
Reviewed by Ziehen, Centralbl. f. Physiol. No. 25, 1889.

The starting point for an epileptic attack is usually thought of as in the motor region of the cortex, but Unverricht considers it as clinically established that a strictly local affection of the posterior cortical regions can of itself bring about convulsions. He seeks to demonstrate the point on dogs, in which the stimulation, especially of the posterior and superior portions of the second arched convolution (counting from the middle line) causes contractions. There is lateral motion of the eyes to the opposite side, with dilation of the pupils as one of the results. These are not explained as reflexes from sensory stimuli (Ferrier), but as the result of direct stimulation of motor centers. But this is simply the author's view, for which the evidence is lacking thus far.

The length of time the stimulus is continued is more important than the strength of the stimulus, in determining an attack from this posterior cortical area. The order of contractions often fails to follow the order of the centers, and at times the convulsions roused from one visual area are limited to one half of the body. Most important are two experiments in which on the left side all the motor region save that for the movements of the eyes had been removed. The visual area was then stimulated on the left side, and the convulsion appeared on the same side. When a transverse cut was made through the cortex of one hemisphere at the anterior edge of the visual area, then stimulation of the latter caused a convulsion in which the orbicularis contracted after the extremities, from which he concludes that the impulse travels through deep-lying connections. At the end some clinical evidence is presented.

Kleine Beiträge, betreffend die Anordnung der Geschmacksknospen bei den Säugethieren. J. HÖNIGSCHMIED. Zeitschr. f. wiss. Zool., Vol. XLVII, 1888, S. 190-200.

This paper contains the results of the author's further studies upon the arrangement of the gustatory papillae and distribution of the taste-bulbs in mammals. In *Felis lynx* there are present six papillae of the circumvallate type, but the foliate papillae are wanting. The taste-bulbs are rather narrow and disposed in a zone of 3 to 5 tiers. *Ursus fuscus* has about twenty circumvallate papillae, and also well-developed foliate organs. The taste-bulbs are oval or cylindrieal in form and, in the circumvallate papillae, are arranged